

## NUMBER 49

Algo y de or.







SEEDS - 1000.

A PAPER READ AT THE SESSION OF  
THE WESTERN CONGRESS:

Written by Maj. S. K. Hooper and Read  
by President Jeffery, of the Denver and  
Rio Grande—Some Suggestions as to How  
Tourist Travel May be Increased.

Among the many interesting papers read at the Western Slope congress in Durango last week, the following has been selected for publication in THE GAZETTE for the reason that it is upon a topic which has always had a particular interest for Colorado Springs people.

The paper was as follows:

Tourists travel in the Rocky mountains is in its infancy. The time has been when an average American citizen was too much engrossed in the world's battle for wealth to devote much of his leisure to the pleasures of life, and such as have done so heretofore have usually found pleasure somewhere than in travel. It is of great interest, however, to note that this state of things has been much changed within the last decade, and that their English brethren the citizens of the United States are now paying more attention to pleasure travel, and with each year the interest in it is increasing. It is to be regretted, however, that our own people have not in the past shown a greater appreciation of the beautiful and magnificent scenery of our own country and become familiar with it before rushing to Europe to view the scenery and climb mountains that warf into insignificance when compared with the majestic Rockies. Americans have too limited an acquaintance with their own country. New Yorkers and New Englanders know more of England, France, Germany and Italy than they do of Colorado, Utah or California. Yet surely it ought to be the fashion for Americans to see something of their own country before they cross the ocean to gaze on the wonders of the Old World. In spite of the fact that the transatlantic business is increasing year by year, my own personal observation has convinced me that a reaction has commenced, and that Americans are beginning to turn their eyes in the direction of their own country and its unsurpassed scenery, and the increased number of American tourists to Europe is wholly due to the increased propensity of the American to travel, which must and will result advantageously to Rocky mountain travel, for the more the tourist sees the greater is his desire to see. I believe I am not justified by prejudice when I assert that the scenic attractions of the New World are more replete with interest, more grandly beautiful and more wildly sublime than those of the Old. But the fact is undeniable that those whose interests are involved in directing the stream of summer travel toward European points are constantly on the alert and leave nothing undone to keep what they have gained. American education is so broad and capotic that our citizens know European history as they know their own, and those who are connected with foreign tourist business may skillfully upon all the chords of association with the past, which appeal so forcibly to the structure and the romantic. Their efforts necessitate corresponding efforts on the part of those who are concerned in the growth of the tourist business in America. It behooves us to know to the world what we possess, that can rival the soul's insatiable, or fascinate by its ownness. Can the Via Mala and the gorge of La Vesoulie compare with the Royal Gorge, the canon of the Grand river or the Black canon of the Gunnison, and the torrent-like waters that force their way through those stupendous chasms? Will not the hundred peaks of the Rockies exceeding 11,000 feet in altitude more than compensate for the grandeur of Mount Blanc, the beauty of Mont Rosa or the solitary splendor of the Jungfrau? Or can the domes of the Mont Peveaux bear comparison with the enormous mass of Sierra Blanca? And in addition to our mountains we have in the canons of every stream that flows into the San Juan the cliff dwellings of a prehistoric race as old as the builders of the pyramids. Is there in anything in Europe, Asia or Africa so absorbingly interesting as the examination of these ruins, and the attempt to solve the problem of their past? Here is the American Sphinx, not one jot or tittle inferior to the great monolithic symbol that has for centuries enraptured the imagination of the civilized world.

Colorado, the heart of the Rocky mountains, is a land of wonders, a land of surprises, a land of sharp and wonderful contrasts, that has no comparison on the other side of the water. Take the Coler Gorge as a central point and with a radius of two hundred miles draw a circle. Within the confines of this magic ring will be found more grand and wonderful scenery than within any similar circle on the face of the globe, and nearly all accessible by rail. Where is there another locality in the world that will compare with our own majestically grand San Juan country or what nation on the globe can present a duplication of our unsurpassed "Around the Circle" trip, or the thrilling grandeur of Zoroastro Pass? Yet all this beauty and grandeur is comparatively unknown to the people of the United States known in a general way of Colorado and the

Rocky mountains, but of its 65,000,000 people in infinitesimalissima. It is the proportion that have seen or know of it for themselves. We boast of our advertising and our efforts to impress upon the minds of the people of our own country and Europe the attractions of the Rocky mountain region, but as yet we have reached comparatively few, though gradually, year by year, it is becoming more and better known, and the time will come when Americans will see their own country first and Europe afterward, and Europeans will make pilgrimages to climb the Rockies as Americans now climb the Alps.

I have said that tourists have, was in its infancy. It might better have said our state is in its infancy. While the attractions of Switzerland have been known for centuries, and tourists have been visiting and climbing the Alps for a hundred years, the Rocky mountains were only first discovered within the present century, eighty-five years ago, and but forty years ago the only inhabitants of the whole Rocky mountain region were the wild and savage animals, and still more wild and savage men, and we ceased the birth of civilization in the Rocky mountains but a little more than twenty years back. Taking the view of the case, and further considering how remote we were from the center of population of the United States, and the lack of appreciation of the mass of the American people for their own country's grandeur, and the comparatively few foreigners who do as yet travel in this country for the purpose of sight-seeing, I am led to think that we have accomplished wonders in so short a space of time in the way of attracting tourists to our many beautiful resorts, and endeavoring as great an interest as we have at home and abroad. We are all too busy traveling into the mountain spies for the rich treasures they had to give the tourists when we have invited there proper thought or attention when we are come within our borders. We seem satisfied to have him pile upon our ruins and feel that he is content to view the beauties of our fertile valleys and the majesty of the mountain peaks from the window of the car, or perhaps hanging on the rail of the platform. This is well in its way and perhaps satisfactory to some, but how many of you at your various mountain homes have been interrogated by the chance tourist for some information about your particular locality, as to how such and such a peak could be climbed, or such and such a point of interest could be reached, and as to what accommodations were at hand for a tourist anxious to scale mountains or explore canyons, as it is the pleasure of many of you, and you have been forced to answer that little or no provisions have as yet been made in the Rocky mountains for such things. Every town and hamlet in both the Swiss and French Alps has its retinue of guides and porters at the command of the tourist. Every mountain peak has its path or trail to the snow line, and to some point of outlook or interest on its sides or summits. Every trail or path is dotted with cottages, or at least is provided with a grove and cooking utensils, where food and entertainment of the tourist who is not satisfied with his view from the car window or top of a lounge coach, but prefers to investigate in a pedestrian's way. In our mountains this is yet to be accomplished. Do not know of a single place, except Gray's peak and Pikes peak, where guides and porters can be obtained for the pedestrian or equestrian tourist, though the fisherman and hunter have been better accommodated. Foreign tourists, especially the English, are mountain lovers, and the Americans are fast becoming so, but, being accustomed to conveniences in everything, are disappointed at not finding some provisions for their pleasure in this respect. As an illustration of this I recall a conversation I had a few weeks ago with a Frenchman who had spent years in the French Alps. He was enthusiastic over the mountains in the San Juan and was especially anxious to climb Mt. Sneffels, but upon inquiry failed to find a guide or that there was a trail or path to its summit, and came to me aggrieved that he was deprived of a great pleasure, for want of some facility to accomplish it. If we expect to entice this class of tourists' visitors to our mountains, we must begin to look after these little things. The railroad will, to its sorrow, be bringing tourists to the base and their respective destinations, but the people of the mountain towns should arrange for tours on foot or as far as a burro to points of interest, mountain ascents, etc. The time will come, it is given at mention, when tourists have will not only be profitable to the railroad and the state, but will furnish a livelihood to scores of people in each state. Villages or towns accessible to a mountain peak, to say nothing of the increased number of tourists that can be induced to come on account of the facilities offered to satisfy their varied inclinations.

All over Europe exist organizations known as Alpine clubs, which each season make the ascent of the various mountain peaks in one particular locality, the next another, and so they have a ready acquaintance at the mountains on matters of the water. And in their looking for new records to conquer, way should we not induce them to climb our own Rocky peaks? The English Alpine club has one hundred and seventy members, to say

nothing of those of France, Austria, Germany and Italy, which, — and this is a curious aspect of the towns accessible to our principal mountain peaks with aered themselves in providing facilities — have named, it can be concluded, have in my mind an enthusiasm for foreign and mountain climber, member of one of these clubs, who has already written and published several articles on this subject, and as I later in the matter is being manifest. At the moment could be more favorable combined and continuous effort in this direction than the present, not only because of the World's Fair, which will bring Europeans in great numbers to this country, but because Alpine travelers are beginning to grow tired of the Swiss Alps. I am told that for the past ten years there has been a steady falling off of travel in the Swiss Alps. There were the interest cannot much longer be maintained, because the glacier, which has been the principal attraction, is losing its fascination over the mountain men. What is the glacier? It is nothing more or less, as far as the eye is concerned, than a vast snow field, certainly not beautiful, nor can it be attractive in any sense, unless it might be for dangers incident to its exploration, the facts and traditions of particular peaks or in miraculous escapes from yawning crevasses.

A fine climber has been forced to analyze their own sensations and the result has been that the only fascination of the Aps are now conceded to be the charm of pedestrian effort, because of the invigorating effect upon the system of mountain air and the unparelleled beauty of mountain form. The Rocky mountains excel in both. Switzerland the climber passes to the glacier directly from the pasturage; France is has to mount for hours up a river of stones while the glacier is left behind it, called the moraine. And nothing more tedious than the mountain at this point is it impossible to conceive there is no view until one has crept along the dangerous slope of the snowfield and has commenced the ascent of the peak. Of course even this is connected with bare ice and it is necessary to put oneself in with the glacier, a small slide at the end of the aspersed. Arrived at the summit the view is without wintry beyond imagination, and the Alps' belcom lingers long. After we have written the names of his guide and porter on one of his own cards and enclosed it in a bottle and committed to a crier to a pyramid of stones collected from the peak, a custom there, he hurries down as fast as possible.

Now our mountains are on an entire different order, for they contain no glaciers. There was a time when Americans' excitement over this fact and were inclined to rebel against the parsimony of nature. But we know better now, because we comprehend better wherein lies the fascination of the mountain. From first to last the charm of Colorado peak maintains its hold, nor anything hidden beneath the veil of the glacier. We see the whole formation, we gaze upon the wondrous shapes of the rocks and are in ecstasies over the colors, and the unspasmodic charm of the snowcove. In the European Alps the green of the pasture land is succeeded either by the monotony of the moraine or the dull white of the snowfield, but here in the Rockies we exchange the beauty of the pasture for the simplicity of rock formation, so wonderful that they enchanted even the rude hunters and trappers who first wandered among them and who gave them their present name, the significance of which is not as widely known as it will some day be. The peaks and passes of the Rocky mountains are practical virgin, and whole regions of the most inviting appearance are really unknown. There is a lack of exploration awaiting the Alpinist who has turned away wearily from the Aps of Europe, in which world of attractions, uncreased of a yes, will repay his efforts. But some preparations must be made to satisfy the fancy and peculiar ambition of this particular class of tourists, but of which we have yet but few in our midst, but the one of all others that will excite enthusiasm and draw the attention of European tourists to the Rocky mountains; and this preparation, comparatively inexpensive, must be made by towns and villages convenient to our most noted points of interest, for it is they who will reap the benefit from the tourist, not for a day or two, but will find in the weather in their midst; and all the surrounding heights are seen and canons explored. As the conditions are so unlike those of the world, for what they have come would be a error. Our preparations need be no more, the simple obtaining of a path to the peak for a night's ascent, with the simplest cooking utensils, a grubstake, convenience, and a trusty burro for use as desired, and you are done. We need no need of instruments with which to chop footpaths in the ice, and the ropes to protect the person from a plunge to death in aysmal chasms. The place will be thrown away and in its place the Alpinist, of the Rockies will carry all geological hammer, and his collection of souvenirs will be specimens of the treasures our mountains afford, and instead of depositing his card in a fragile bottle as now, he will carve his name on one of nature's rocky faces, while the storm of ages cannot efface.

For the skier who would descend

nature more at his ease, the Rocky mountain region is absolutely incomparable, it is not in granite, it is water, it is a scene of 100 years in the magnitude and diversity of its scenery. The Denver and the Grange railroad system, including the Rio Grande Southern and Silver Lake railroads, operates one thousand, six hundred and fifty (1850) miles of road with as many of Colorado as over the entire distance of which it can ride and never once be out of sight of a mountain peak or range, and during that time the train would pass over seven ranges of mountains, where the railroad crosses ranges in height from 9000 to 12000 feet above sea level, at the same rate their world pass through scores of canyons, the walls of which in places reach three thousand feet in a pendulum height of over 2000 feet, a range of from seven to sixteen miles, it is so boring of the beautiful and lowering waterfalls and rushing rivers and of water can be viewed from the window while enjoying the luxury of Pullman car. Stage and wagon roads are innumerable from accessible and convenient points at almost all elevations. In the known world there is no equal to this, and yet the whole of Colorado does not represent one-third the area of the Rocky mountain region.

To repeat my text, "tourist" travel in the Rocky mountains is all in its infancy, but it has grown much in the past few years, and now, finding reason that start in life where it can stand alone and will continue to grow even though hindered by any further effort on our part, but with the continued effort of our wiser people and the encouragement we can give it by the improvement of our resorts, by acting a little artificial country to the towns and villages adjacent to nature's grand wonders which we boast, and by providing facilities and improved comforts for the strangers who flock at our doors, we can in a few short years boast of a country of prodigious size, possessing a greater than ever has or will seek pleasure in the mountains of Europe.

**A Sheriff Killed.**  
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—Sheriff McGinnis of Calhoun county was shot and killed tonight by a railroad man at Marietta, a town on the East Tennessee rail road, twenty miles from Rome. Sheriff McGinnis secured a posse yesterday afternoon and last night surrounded a house in Marietta, in which was thought the three men who held up a Western and Atlantic train at Adamsville, five days ago, were hiding. The men in the building, as soon as they discovered they were surrounded, opened fire and one of their number, a man named Scott, slain Sheriff McGinnis in the stomach, causing his death in a short time. The men who accompanied Sheriff McGinnis returned to the fire and a general fight ensued in which Scott was captured and one of the other desperadoes was shot. Scott was taken out on to Calhoun for each sleeping as there was space at Marietta where he could be kept. When the prisoner reached Calhoun a large number of people and congregated around the jail and it was feared he would be lynched. He was placed in jail, however, without being injured. Information received from Calhoun at 10:30 stated that immense crowd was around the jail and making threats of lynching Scott. A special train was sent, says an armed mob to effect his escape and upon reaching Calhoun he entered the jail and escaped Scott a rescued a number of prisoners.

**Pension Estimates.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Secretary of the Interior on Friday transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the estimates required to pay pensions for the next fiscal year. A sum of \$5,662,350 will be necessary to pay pensions on account of the army and navy, including the maintenance of pension agencies, clerical and other incidental expenses. Of this amount it is estimated that \$3,650,000 will be paid directly to the pensioners. In addition to the estimate of \$5,662,350 for the next year ending on June 30, 1892, a deficiency of \$10,508,652 is asked.

During the first year of the present administration an estimate of \$89,650,000 of pension numbers was sufficient to pay pensions and other incidental expenses.

**Rushing Grain in Mexico.**  
New Orleans, Nov. 26.—The Mexican Jareto, Tex., special, says: "It is on y days until duty on corn in Mexico will be established, and yet there are nearly a million cars of corn loaded up here awaiting shipment. The Mexican National Oceanic estimate that their road will be also handle 700 cars before the duty goes into force. This would leave 300 cars on this point on which the heavy duty would have to be paid were it not that the Mexican National Oceanic are building sufficient storage gauge track in New Jareto on the Mexican side of the boundary so that the corn now loaded on the international tracks in Jareto will escape a saving of thousands of dollars to shippers."

**World's Fair Restaurants.**  
Chicago, Nov. 26.—Twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts in all of the restaurants at the fair grounds are to pay the position for the privilege. The restaurants are to be twenty in number. The largest one is to have accommodations for 15,000 persons at the same time. The restaurants altogether will be able to seat a crowd of 50,000 at one time. The restaurants are to be two classes. The prices of one class are to be moderate while the other's will be high.

Spacia to The Gazette.

**A Challenge Sent.**  
New York, Nov. 26.—The secretary of the American Boy's committee of the New York Yacht club has received a challenge saying: "Mr. Munro has sent a challenge for America's cup. The terms of the challenge are as follows:—"

A NAVAL VICTORY

Chicago Shows West Point Son  
Fighting About Football

WARD F.D.G. BATT

The Result was 12 to 4—A Fine Game Between Harvard and Yale Freshmen—The Result a Tie After a Stubborn Contest.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 28.—It was great gayety here to-day. Twenty eleven players in the United States have now played every match on the ground, however small, and have been the cause of a demonstration against that of West Point. It is the great national game of football, and the army and navy looked on. It was a splendid drama. As between the eager players Sam's two teammates, and though the players were in the heart of the enemy's camp, they carried everything before them and were on by hundreds of pretty girls. They won a great victory. Never has a more beautiful game been made on the plain of West Point and never has the friendly rivalry between the military and naval academies been brought out more distinctly. On the part of the army and navy took nearly as much interest in the game as the students and they were present to cheer their respective sides.

people from New York during the forenoon were large delegations from Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis.

Many of New York's society people were present at both the game in the afternoon and in the evening. The run of visitors was so great that no one here was taken beyond his capacity, and many (inner-city people) witnessed the game. A raw, cold, new across the pun and heavy coat obscured the sun early in the day, but after the sun came out and the afternoon was perfect one for football. July 3000 people surrounded the roped enclosure where the game was played. The ladies wore elegant dresses and the preference of men in uniforms made the scene a brilliant one.

But little time for practice was allowed. The game was called promptly at 2 o'clock. The naval academy won the toss and elected to bat first, thereby forcing the Cricketers to play the first inning with the sun in their eyes. As the men lined up it was apparent that the future midshipmen had decided advantage in point of weight. This advantage was repeatedly made manifest during the game.

The play had been so even that when the first inning was half over, the ball was in the exact center of the field. Long hits by Bagley and Partison and singles kept honors about even. At the end of the first half the ball was on West Point thirty yards and neither had scored.

Although the ball had been in the White Sox's territory the greater part of the game, the cheering of the home supporters had been much more continuous and vigorous than that of the naval colors and the crowd. It was shown in the aggressive playing of the local team at the opening of the second inning. It had the kick-off but formed no offense, and by a series of most determined rushes fairly forced the pigskin down to the Chicagois' ten-yard line, never once losing

looked as though a touchdown was on the way. The number of time and the home guard were not with him in this case.

The visiting team, however, resisted every at this point that their opponent tried to gain the necessary five yards for "downs" and hence were compelled to take the ball to Annapolis. The tide turned and from this time on Annapolis was decidedly favorite. Bagley's puns put the rest out of danger, and Whitson, who caught the ball and tried to run with it, had his legs so wrenched that he was forced to leave the field. Carson took his place.

lured the ball, and made a superb run. Thirty yards on, y he gave the ball forward to West Point's 10-yard line by Andy Smith's superior weapon which was again the main source of the team's rushing. Another rush and Bart, one of the nation's best backs, squirmed over West Point's line and made a touch-down. Thus scored the first point of the game. The people on the west side of the field went wild with joy when Bagley readily kicked the goal and when Bagley kicked the navy a score of sea dogs representing the navy and the prospective midgies capered about a corner of the ground under a second advantage.

The score was now 6 to 0 in favor of the navy, and the army—or at least its supporters—gritted their teeth and went on to do or die. It did not die. Snarp scored on the premises, run of the game by Cliff Perazak for thirty-five yards, carried the ball to Annapolis goal line and Carson managed to get through and score a touchdown.

The home team, West Point's turn to shout a cheer, and snags and eager to bid. The first goal was a very hard one, though, a corner kick missed by three or four yards, and the score was still in Annapolis' favor, standing 5 to 4. Annapolis resumed play with a series of rushes, in one of which Ames, the left end, rushed into the West Point team, was disabled and retired. The favor of Emerson. Starting from the back line, McCormack, of Annapolis, carried

to the 20-yard line. It was snapped to Izard, who advanced it ten yards by two short and sharp sprints, and carried across the goal line. Johnson made the touchdown right between the goal posts. Bagley kicked a goal without trouble and the score was: Annapolis 12, W.

For five minutes play remained and continued though they were, the West Pointers went at it hammer and tongs and a sense of desperation rushed the ball to within yards of Annapolis' goal. A touchdown was all but certain when time was called and the game ended.

has been a great day for the navy. It presents lives and created those of my 2 points.

HARVARD AND YALE FRESHMEN.  
Boston, Nov. 26.—Six to six was the score in the great football game between the Harvard and Yale freshman elevens on Cambridge, Cambridge, this afternoon. The game was a perfect one for football and 6000 persons, the largest crowd that ever witnessed a freshman game, turned out to see the contest and well played contest. Yale was represented by less than one hundred supporters, including the team's substitutes. They made themselves heard at every opportunity. At one time it seemed as if the crisis

son would triumph over the blue, but with the Harvard boys in the end at the close of the first half he went into the game with a logged determination to tie the score and possibly return to New Haven with a victory. In the former they were successful, after a most brilliant kind of playing, which finally took the breath away from the immense crowd who were confident that Harvard would carry the day.

**A Ruined Reputation.**  
CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—J. C. Warraman, until recently the general freight agent of the Chicago & Midland Railway company, during a brief residence of four days at Curie's hotel, succeeded in ruining his reputation financially and otherwise, while up to the time he had been the ablest. Friends whose confidence he had won when money was plentiful with him were led to cash checks upon a bank where he had no account, business men to whom he had come with a client's orders of introduction accepted worthless checks or valuable goods, and as a result of these doings, since leaving the hotel, without settling his board bill, other checks, equally worthless, have been made public in connection with his previous career.

Mr. Waterman resumed the Kokoi. Recognition one week ago at Thursday. Accompanying him was a comely little woman whom he registered with himself as William Lake Boone, of Denver. He was known to be married, although his wife had recently separated from him. Miss Boone and Waterman were assigned to different suites in different parts of the house, and until a later date developed no particular stress was laid upon the fact that he was thus accompanied.

Waterman has been a frequent guest at the Michalek, first when connected with the American-Soviet company of St. Louis, and later in connection with the American-Murray, now the vice-president of the C. & B. Four, and still later as a high-ranking officer of the Colorado Midland. On all these visits he has been lavish with money, had been known throughout the city as a well-to-do, single, lively, and had made a host of friends among all classes.

When in Chicago about a year ago, however, Mr. Bemis, of the Riceville, came to Waterman's credit for \$700, and the bank of which it was drawn refused payment, it had some difficulty in inducing the drawer to make it good. The facts had not become private or known in this city that would have lost his national position and that he would have to live with him. Thereafter, for when he came to the city, he was pointed by AGAS Boone, and immediately after registering, asked a loan of \$30 from Manager Ratibone, the latter told him that to Mr. Bemis. Waterman negated his word that he was money in bank and stated that he was short only because he had been robbed on the train. Mr. Bemis thereupon cashed two of his checks for \$50 each upon the Colorado National bank of Denver. Telegram to that bank, however, brought him to find that it had no money to Waterman's credit. He was therefore informed that in the future his orders at the hotel must be

Indignant at this Waterman went to the Victoria, where the management cashed his checks for \$75, with a portion of which he paid his bill at the Rencleux and removed his baggage and Miss Joone to the Victoria. Here he went through the same experience and on Monday last he and his companion moved out, the management declining

It is not known where they next took up residence, but they remained in the city until at least Thursday. On Wednesday evening Waterman appeared at the American Cafe, the proprietor of which, Eugene Zieman, was connected with the Richelieu and seen evidence of his apparent wealth. Therefore when Waterman, over a bit of gossip, requested the loan of whatever Zieman might have about his person, the request was readily granted to the extent

Mr. Waterman was still further prepared for a comfortable "last" saying day. With still at the Richieu he made extensive purchases at the jewelry store of Spaulding Co. Having arranged to have most of the goods engraved with his name and shipped to his Denver address, his check for \$460. of the Colorado National bank, was accepted in payment. A gold watch and some of the jewelry was delivered to Waterman at the Richieu. It was decided not to ship the remainder until the check was cleared from the bank. He returned to his home and came back protested and "No account marked across it by the bank. The fact that Waterman was even partly successful with Spaulding & Co. was due to the fact that he came to them with excellent introduction and, a year ago, had paid cash for extensive purchases.

The majority of those who are duped appear to regret the affair as much on account of Waterman himself as on account of their own losses. Many of them hope that he may yet straighten matters satisfactory. At the Victoria he came, they had instructed a friend in Denver to have the bank discount some of his stock, from which he hoped to have \$1,000 placed to his credit. He is understood to be a member of one of St. Louis' most prominent and wealthiest families. His dissipated life is said to have caused his wife

**The El Paso Short Line.**  
El Paso, Tex., Nov. 23.—A mass meeting of the citizens of this city was held in the opera house to hear the report of the progress made by the officers of the Denver and El Paso Short Line looking to early construction of the road. The meeting was addressed

Byron, Jefferson, Reynolds, Vice President Norman C. Bair, secretary; Horace Reynolds, engineer, and Paul Gammon. The report was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the exhibits made by the gentlemen proved conclusively that the road will be built as soon as the cities along the proposed short line. It was guaranteed, they would be begun from the end of the line west at Denver. A committee of fifteen was appointed to raise a subscription of \$50,000. The committee begins its work promptly Monday morning. From the enthusiasm manifested it is believed the money will be raised within a very short time.

**Indiana Schools Improved.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Mrs. A. A. De-  
moester, special agent for the Indian School  
service, has traveled with her husband the  
most conscientiously for race and a half year  
past, visiting Indian schools and reservations.  
The testimony contained in her annual re-  
port just rendered as to the improvement in  
the Indian schools is very gratifying. Among other things she refers  
to the improvement in school buildings,  
the measure of comfort, safety, heat, general  
respectability and quality of food.







GENERAL TRAFFIC

French and Spanish Cabinet Officers  
LIV. 100

THE PANAMA INVESTIGATIONS.

**Hundreds of Thousands Spent for Brides.  
The Sensational Testimony of an  
Expert—Madrid Journalists  
Were More Honorable.**

discussed, it was time to ask whether the triple alliance did not impose upon Germany greater sacrifices than its assured benefits. Germany would best prove its conscious strength by rejecting the military aid. In the event of mobilizing being required, Germany, Herr Richter added, would astonish the world by effecting it in a few hours.

Chancellor von Caprivi waited some time before replying to Eugene Richter's attack. He spoke with vigor and earnestness which evoked repeated applause from the right of the house. Without repeating the arguments of his last week's speech to the bill, he addressed himself at once to Richter's accusation that he was cultivating "policy of Christ." He denied that his speech in 1895 was in conflict with his recent utterances and pointed out the distinction between cool and careful preparation for adequate self-defense and the excessive anxiety of a war scare.

Several journals stated this morning that the chancellor would be in the reichstag com-

The chance, or is said, to realize that he is fighting for his official life, as evidence accumulates that a dissolution and appointment of the country in the present state of public sentiment would prove fatal to the government's demands and to his further ease of power. He will confess every inch of ground in the present recessing and, if he fails, will probably retreat no more.

Two apprehensions are gathering in the highest quarters is regarded, as proved, by the fact that Herr Von Putzinger, ex-minister and reactionary member of the Reichstag for Silesia-Lauenburg, and a long audience with Emperor William to-day. The subject under discussion was the confused condition of domestic affairs and the probability of a cabinet crisis in connection with the military bill. Eugene Reicher's Freisinnige Zeitung, a Hamburg paper, has private and trustworthy information that the Emperor urged, upon the emperor the advisability of appointing Herr Mecke, Prussian minister

of disgrace to the chance-orasp in case Capri should be compelled to resign. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* thinks it out of the question that the emperor should contemplate the appointment of such a beastmaster and bigoted reactionary as Putnamer to the chance-orasp, and deprecates the opinion expressed in some quarters to that effect. Richter naturally believes that the military will be correct, that an appeal will be made to the emperor, that an adverse reply will be made by the electors and that in the general defeat Capri will founder. In this

prophecy the wish is undoubtedly father of the thought. The fact is that, although forced to strain every nerve, Chancellor von Caprivi is more than likely to wip together a majority for the bill.

**Nicaraguan Canal Convention.**

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The convention in the interest of the Nicaragua canal, was

opened her to-day in the Old Pe.ows' hall,  
by President Okuma, of the board of trade.  
The hall was handsomely decorated with  
flowers and bunting. Distinguished repre-  
sentatives of every state in the union were  
present. At 11 o'clock the governor of the state,  
Murphy P. Foster; the acting mayor, Irwin  
Tamison; City attorney O'Sullivan; Rev. Dr. J.  
J. Maher and Mr. George L. Converse,  
president of the convention, were called up  
to take the oath by Capt. W. F. Zeal,  
aide of the minister. The artillery, which  
the band played "Mae. O'Connell."  
President O'Connell, in opening the convention  
warmly welcomed the delegates from  
abroad. He stated that the cause was of  
world of national importance. We had  
might doubt its practicability but he was  
of the opinion that no work was too great for  
accomplishment by the genius of Americans.  
He closed by introducing Hon. Geo. Con-

verse as the president of the convention. Mr. Converse called upon the Rev. Dr. Palmer to invoke the blessing of the Almighty on the deliberations of the convention. During the prayer of the eminent divine, the delegates stood with bowed heads. Hon. A. E. Sullivan, city attorney, delivered on behalf of the city of New Orleans an address of welcome. He said that the city

address of welcome. Gov. Murphy  
then was given a rousing oration.  
Delivered an eloquent speech on the  
gracibility and utility of the  
enterprise. President Converse, in replying  
to the addresses of welcome, spoke of the  
many climate he had met here, the joyful  
flowers in bloom, sending their fragrant  
heavenward as a welcome to the delegates  
many of whom had come from lands of  
snow. He described the rich people's waste  
this country would derive when the canal  
would be completed, and closed his remarks  
by saying that the United States should

**A Bank Failure at Joliet.**  
JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 30.—The Stone City bank, a private institution, suspended payments to-day on account of a run, caused by the shutting down of the Enterprise company, one of the departments of the building wire fence industry. The bank is over-

ated by E. F. Fisk & Sons, and was thought to be one of the soundest financial institutions in the state. The failure is a heavy one. The trouble began with the Enterprise company confessing judgments for \$38,750, and King a trust deed to Mrs. C. A. Miller for \$30,000. The Fisk Brothers, sons of E. F. Fisk, of the Fisk Bros. Co., were the proprietors of the Enterprise company and had the suspension of the bank which they were in control soon secured. They turned to Mrs. Miller, who is a very wealthy woman, is for money borrowed to carry on the business. She is an aunt of the Fisk brothers, who are related to Mrs. John A.

Many of the business houses of Chicago kept their accounts at the bank, and its suspension will result in great embarrassment to them. The greatest sufferers, however, will be the borrowing men. The bank paid in season on deposits and a large number of the small money lenders entrusted it with their savings. Now that they are out of work, and money no longer available, they are in a very bad way.

them. The mill, employed between 400 and 550 people, many of whom have worked there for years. There was tremendous excitement when these men found that there was no work for them to-day. They stood, astonished, bewildered, but when the news of the cancellation reached them a riot was imminent. Wisser counseled a peaceful, however, and after a time the excitement and crowd had died



our attitude and "forgetfulness" of past "super-servence" upon our over rough frames.

"But the moments were precious, and every minute was used to the best advantage. The sickness of my little daughter had reduced the number of instruments that could be carried, and thereby diminished the assistance of my little brother, whose place was inefficiently supplied by a primitive compass and a chronometer. With these I took a round of angles and next photographed the panorama twice round. When the turn of the plane-table came, and I was able to ascend in an important addition to the glacier survey. Meanwhile the chronometer had been accommodating the emergency, so that we were surrounded by ice crevasses fresh and smooth at 3,300 inches, and yet we felt no insufficiency in the supply of oxygen and Zurbriggen was able to "smoke his cigar in comfort. Finally I took tracings with the sphragmograph of Zurbriggen's "nose and mine, and here "the amazing effect of altitude made itself" apparent. Our lungs were working well, enough, but our hearts were doing so very tired, and mine was in a particularly bad case. We had now reached the limit of our powers. We could have gone up another 100 feet more or so, but it could have done no more (at least) cuming, and Zurbriggen said that he could have got no more steps. If we could have had tents and warm wraps and spent the night at this point, we should, I believe, have been able to restore our forces and "to have climbed another 3000 feet next day, but we were all weakened, not so much by the work of the previous hours as by the combination of the last three weeks. "There was no time to do more than should do next. We all knew that the greatest work we were going to accomplish was now done, and that henceforward nothing remained for us but downward and somewhat."



Figure 6

Figure 7



